MANY YORK MURLID SHOELY APPRIL TO

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place. -ITALIAN OPERA NIBLO'S GABDEN, Broadway. - Pool's REVENG WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- POLLIES OF

WINTER GABDEN, Broadway .- Junita.

OLTMPIC THEATER, Broadway .- Our Wife-ROLTA-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY .- CUDJO'S CAVE-BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery -PORP of CUDJO'S CAVE-

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway .- BTHIOPIA AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 446 Broadway. - BALLE

BIPPOTHEATRON, Pourteenth street.—PERFORM

BOPE CHAPEL 718 Broadway. - STREEGSCOPPIOUS MIRROR OF UNIVERSE, AND TWEETY-SEVENTE STREET GROOM NEW YORK MUSBUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOFIA ATHENÆUM, Brooklyn.-ENTERTAINMENT BY THE PUPILS OF COLEMAN'S SCHOOL.

New York, Sunday, April 10, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The general order just issued by General Grant for shadows an important onward movement, as soon as the state of the country in Virginia renders it practicable It directs that public and private property for which trans ortation is not furnished by existing orders shall be at once sent to the rear-that all sutlers and private citizens shall leave the army by the 16th inst. All furloughs and leaves of absence are stopped, and all officers and men doing duty in other corps than their own are ordered to return to their regiments. This is significant and looks like business

General Grant visited the extreme front of the Potomac Army lines on Friday. He made a close observation of the regiments and brigades as he passed along, expressing himself highly gratified with their condition. He also made a careful reconnoissance of the enemy's de fensive works on the Rapidan, and returned to his head quarters the same evening. Heavy rain was falling all day yesterday, and the roads continue in a very bad condition, and the streams still sw llen.

It is reported in Louisville that the rebel General For rest has disbanded his guerillas. Some of them, how ever, have been committing depredations at Shelbyville Ky. A few of them were lodged in jail, but were rescued

se panic was created in Memphis on the 8th inst. by the driving in of our pickets near Germantown, suppose to be a feint of Forrest to cover the passage of his trains and plunder southward. Grierson is still hanging in Forrest's rear, barassing bim as far as possible.

Despatches from Vicksburg to the 3d say that the cebels attacked Rook's plantation (which is being worked by the government) near Saydersville, on the Yazon civer, on Friday last, and destroyed all the valuable buildings and machinery. The First Massachusetts cav alry (colored) six hundred strong, drove the rebels off. after an hour's fight. The enemy numbered nearly fif

On Sunday night last a band of forty rebels landed a Sape Lookout, took possession of the lighthouse, put the keeper and his wife in durance and exploded a keg of pow der, which seriously damaged the building. They then retired on the approach of the steamer City of Jersey.

Our correspondents in the Southwest furnish very full details of the Red river expedition to day. We give a map of the whole region, which illustrates the history of that successful enterprise.

to the 2d inst. There is no news of importance transpiring there. Rumors about the prevalence of epidemic disease prove to be entirely false. The health of th place continues good. The steamer Ericsson went ashore off the Tortugas, with several soldiers and rebel prisoners on board, but she was floated off next day.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, having on Friday adjourned over till Monday.

The proceedings of the House were of an exciting char The session opened by the Speaker-Mr. Colfax, of Indians—vacating the chair, and offering a resolution to expel Mr. Alexander Long, of Ohio, for declaring in a speech delivered on Friday, that he was in favor of recognizing the independence of the rebel confederacy. The debate was mainly carried on by Messrs, Colfax, Garfield and Cox, and the ter exerted himself skilfully to break the force of the blow dealt at Mr. Long. In the course of the discussion Mr. Fernando Wood endred Mr. Long's disloyal sentiments, saying that if the House expelled it could expel bim likewise. The subject was finally laid aside till two o'clock to morrow Harris, of Maryland, made a speech, in which he eclipsed Long's treasonable utterances, and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved a resolution to expel him which falled to receive the requisite two thirds vote. A dution of censure upon Mr. Harris was, however adopted, with but eighteen dissenting votes.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate the bill increasing the New York City ended so as to provid that the accounts shall be approved by the architect, and then passed. A bill authorizing the authorities of Brook-lyn to raise money for the armory is the Eastern District

of that city was introduced.

In the Assembly the Railroad Committee reported adversely on the bill to prevent the overcrowding of city railroad cars, and the report was accepted, but subse quently the vote was reconsidered, and the bill sent to the Committee of the Whole. The Senate bill to increase ration. The bill authorizing the construction of a stone stairway as an entrance to the Park at Fifth avenue and Eighty-sixth street/was ordered to a third reading. ble report was made on the bill to open and im prove Seventh avenue from the north end of the Park to Harlem. The bill to increase the pay of the polic force was ordered to a third reading; also the bills incorporate the Seventh Ward Savings Bank and the Indomnity Company. The bill for a public market in Brooklyn was reported complete Bills to provide an armory for the Eighth regiment of militia, and authorizing the German Savings Eank to re ceive increased deposits, were passed. A resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 15th inst was adopted. A recointion instructing our Senators and Rerress exempting United States equarities from tany tion was laid over. A resolution instruction the clark of the Torque to have the report of the Wank Committee on Na sound Banks printed forthwith gave tien to a very excit tor discussion on the merits of the report, lasting till the

MISCELLANEOUS Fr. WS.

The steamship Line is, Castain I chandise, par sneers and ters Callionia pere is no news from the Central are the town of Aspinwall were made on the night . onth oil. The crowd of vagapond Jamaica pegroos why

tafest the town are supposed to be the incendiaries.

The Fair was visited by tous of thousa de of pe posterday, and nearly sixty thousand dollars were a ded

to the treasury. The excitement about the army swords was very great all day, and a large vote was cast. At ing of the polls McGlellan led Grant four hundred

and thirty-two votes.

The motion for the discovery of the books in the case of Clark vs. Brooks was granted yesterday by Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, and an order was ssued allowing the plaintiff an opportunity to examin the books of the Express once a fortnight during the con-tinuance of the litigation, with the understanding, however, that no part of the investigation should be pub

lished in the newspapers.

The markets were mostly quiet on Saturday—as usus on the last day of the week; but some articles, neverthe ess, moved quite freely. The anticipation of a higher schedule of duties has the same effect that the realit would have. All imported commodities have advance lately, and still favor the seller. Petroleum was dult an Cotton was steady. Groceries all firm

Preparations of the Enemy-Our Armies and the Weather.

The order just issued by Lieutenant Genera Grant, and given in another column, is one of considerable importance and significance.

Every day's intelligence renders it more and more certain that the rebels are engaged in the most active preparations for the coming campaign. We have already found them, as far as we have gone in Florida Alabama and Mississippi, quite ready to oppose a desperate resistance to our advance, and it need not surprise us to find them equally ready in other places. Many still argue that the Southern leaders contemplate a great advance of their forces Northward this summer, and a prosecu tion of the war on our soil; and certain move ments now in progress in their armies give some color to that argument. But such an ad vance is improbable for many reasons, and if made it is just what we ought to desire. Such advances have proved so disastrous to the South in the past that they will venture them with great caution in the future. It is much more pro bable that the movements of Longstreet, as well as the movement of forces from Johnston's army, are for the reinforcement of Lee. The announcement that Grant's headquarters would be with the Army of the Potomac has not been lost upon the rebel leaders. It has told them where the struggle is to concentrate its greatest forces, and has given them timely notice to make their preparations for it

It must not be supposed that there is any inactivity on our side. We do not hear "the dreadful note of preparation;" but the preparation does not go forward any less certainly for that. We must not suppose that it is time our armies were in motion because we get a pleasant day or two now and then. April, variable everywhere, is essentially a stormy month in Virginia. Orders for the movement of the Army of the Potomac were given two or three times early in April last year; but they were counter manded each time on account of sudden storms In that soft soil, roads apparently good are softened a foot deep in a few hours' hard rain, and the movement of artillery consequently becomes impossible. Burnside's movement to Kelly's Ford should warn us sufficiently of any attempt to operate in Virginia before the weather is definitely settled. And, though operations could doubtless be undertaken earlier in Georgia, we ought not to be impatient if they are not, since it may be part of a grand plan that all our armies should move at once. Let the people be patient and wait.

After our three years of war, a few days more or less, of apparent inactivity will be s small matter, and our armies will go forward all the better for such delay when they do start. And we feel assured that when they move, directed by the consummate soldier now at the helm, they will move like the avalanche. that gathers force as it goes, and sweeps every thing before it.

THE AGITATION AMONG THE WORKINGMEN. The workingmen of New York are celebrated for their regard for law and order. They rarely make any movement calculated to disturb the ordinary course of business, unless they have serious grievances to complain of. As a as clear as possible from all party affiliations in matters relating to trades, particularly in the matter of compensation for labor. Therefore they command the respect of the community, and enjoy a corresponding degree of influence The agitation now existing among the workingmen of New York has been created by an ill-timed, unwise and unnecessary piece of legislation in Albany. The attempt to legislate upon the subject of compensation for labor is absurd, and can only end in mischief. The workingman is entitled to receive whatever value he may justly set upon his labor, and the employer can hire him or not, as he deems best for his interest. The present movement is a strong one, and the fact that it is right gives it strength. The workingmen only want their rights, and we are much mistaken if they do not succeed in obtaining them. The bill before the Legislature, it seems to us, is a sort of government contractors' job, a shoddy plot to wring out of the workingmen what the shoddvites fail to steal from the government, and it should be denounced and defeated. The workingmen are earnest in this movement, and, although advised by bad men to resort to violent measures to secure their object, we are glad to observe that they prefer the better course, and that is by presenting a dignified and manly remonstrance to the proposed illadvised and ill-timed legislation at Albany.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.—We have received the following brief but satisfactory communication in regard to the proposed home for crippled invalid and aged soldiers, suggested in yesterday's HERALD:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The communication from Major Halpine has touched a spark of justice, not individual, I hope. I inclose you small amount of ten dollars to buy the first corner stom for a soldiers' home. Respectfully, J. A. S. Armit 8, 1864.

We hope that this contribution is but the beginning of many thousands, and will cheerfully take charge of all moneys sent us for this purpose, until the amount is large enough to require the care of a committee of the contributors. France has her Hotel des Invalides England her Chelsea Hospital and the United States should also have a Soldiers' Home. What fr nd of the soldiers will send the next constibution?

CHILDRALION IN HATTL-Our negro loving Now citizens belonging to the Loyal League Ciub. and all other sympachizers with the down trodden African, including Greeley and Tilton, and all the rest of their integenatic crew, have been continually proaching up the beauties of black civilization in the empire of Hayti. The latest intelligence from that is and is to the elle that the practice of parents rossting their offspring a d eating them, like so many little pigs, has been introduced among other civilized black arts; and although the fashion has not boco general, and, indeed, has encountered so ... ttle opposition from the authori-

ties, there are hopes of its surviving at least until after the next Presidential election, in or der to give Greeley material to write pungent ly upon the necessity of elevating the poor African. Truly, civilization in Hayti is becom ing one of the grand features of the age.

The Defeat of the Underground Broadway Rattroad-The Schemes of the

The bill for an underground Broadway railroad has been defeated in the Legislature, and thus this scheme becomes impracticable although the four million dollars-the estimat ed cost of the road--were already subscribed The very proposal to undertake such an affair goes to prove that the spirit of enterprise which is at present rife in Europe has reached us. The Old World is more familiar with these gigantic schemes. The tunnel through the Alpa is half completed. Paris and London are honeycombed with underground railways. There is a tunnel under the Thames river; and for years past, in Paris and London, a tunnel under the British Channel, from Dover to Calais, has been a subject under earnest consideration.

It is true that we have not reached the de gree of audacity which distinguishes the Euro peans in these grand undertakings; but we are fast gaining upon them in this respect, and shall of course outstrip them ere long, as this is essentially the land of enterprise and progress. We built, at a cost of thirteen millions, the Croton aqueduct, while Paris is yet with out one, and now would find a hundred millions, if needed, for a similar enterprise. We have made a grand Park-at a cost of five millions-upon a bed of rocks where at every foot we were fighting nature and making a garden. We shall soon construct either a tunnel or a grand suspension bridge to connect New York with Brooklyn, and shall build stone piers all around the city. No matter how vast the expense, provided the scheme presents to the public the proper inducements of reform, utility and fat dividends. Advancing with the age, we are now fully alive to all great undertakings which benefit the people, and give seven or eight per cent on the investment, and find without effort the millions needed to carry them out.

How great a contrast between the present and the past of but a few years. Now we talk of a national debt of billions with an indifference which is not assumed. During the administration of John Quincy Adams a detalcation in the accounts of a treasury auditor of four thousand dollars created a prodigious excitement, and an expense of thirteen millions per annum politically demolished Mr. Adams. And yet comparatively few years have elapsed since the primitive period we refer to, and now we have a million of men in the field, spend two millions of dollars per day, get up s Metropolitan Fair that yields a million, ask no foreign loans, raise millions all over the country for charitable purposes, build the largest and most formidable fleets in the world, stand any amount of imbecility in the government, are constructing two or three railroads from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, fight the biggest battles, shall connect the Old World to the New with telegraphic wires, and may yet tunnel the Atlantic and Pacific. The necessities of a position which our enemies tondly hoped would prove our ruin have caused us to realize the vast extent of our capabilities, and, by giving us a true knowledge of our power, prepared us for great enterprises and great progress. The war has caused us to advance, in the short space of its duration, to a stand second to that of no Power on earth. In our works we shall prove

Religious Intelligence.

At St. Ann's free church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, services at a quarter to eight, half-past ten, halfast three and balf-past seven o'clock, the afternoon eing for deaf mutes.

At the South Baptist church, Twenty-fifth street, be-D. D., pastor of the Madison avenue Presbyterian ch rch, will preach the next sermon of the course of South cherch lectures, second series, at half-past seven o'clock. Sub

lyn Tabernacle this evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

Preaching in the morning, at half-past ten o'clock. Sabbath school at nine o'clock in morning and half-past two

eith street Presbyterian church, between Brondway and Fighth avenue, at half past ten o'clock this morning, and half past seven this evening. Subject of morning dis course-"Can I Discern Between Good and Evil." Even ing-"The Apocalypse."

The Protestant Episcopal Free church of St. Matthia will hold services in the Stone church in Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, at half-past three o'clock to the afternoon; sermen by the rector, and at half-past seven o'clock in the evening; sermon by the Rev. E. T. Hig-bee, P. D. Morning service at half-past ten o'clock in the hall corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street. At the Charch of the Resurrection, in Thirty-fifth street, a few doors east of Sixth avenue. Divine service at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M. The rector, Rev. E. O. Flazg, will preach morning and evening.

At the Greenpoint Universalist church, Noble street, services at three and half-past seven o'clock P. M. Lecture in the evening on the subject "Is There a Personal Devil": The Rev. Dr Junkin will preach in the Canal street Presbyterian church, corner of Greene street, at half, past ten o'clock in the morning, and three o'clock in the atternoon.

afternoon.

The Rev. C. C. Goss. of the Christian Alliance, will lecture to young men this evening in Hope Chapel, on "Angels, their Connection and Relation to Human Affairs."

At the Seventeenth street Methodist Episcopal church, between First and Second avenues, preaching this morning by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Crooks. In the evoning, at haif-past seven o'clock, by the Rev. Howard Cresby, D. D. Subject—"Christian Chion."

The Rev. J. C. Dutcher will preach, by invitation of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, in the Market street Reformed Dutch church, near East Broad-way, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Professor Mattison will preach to his church, in Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, this morning at half-past ten o'clock, and in the evening at half-past seven o'clock. Baptism at the close of the evening service. The Hutchin-sons will be present in the evening and assist in the sing-ing.

At the Central Presbyterian church, Broome street, two blocks east of Broadway, preaching by the pastor, the Rev. James B. Dunn, this morning at half past ten o'clock, and in the evening at half-past seven o'clock. Evening subject—" The Bible its Own Witness."

The Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver the closing dis-course on "Hell: its Destiny," this evening, at the Bis-torical Society's building, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street.

"Is it lawful to do good on the Sabbath day," Meetings at Union Hall, corner of Breadway and Twenty-third attent, this morning, at eleven o'clock, and in the afternoon at three o'clock, and in the evening, at half-past neven

at three o'clock, and he the evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

Divine services (Episcophi) will be held in the chapel of Reigers' inetitute, this morning, as half past ten o'clock, and in the afternoon at half-past three o'clock.

A sermon on Satan's falling from Heaven will be given by the Rev. E. G. Brooks, at the Twentieth street Universalist church, near Seventh arone, this afternoon, at three o'clock. Horning sermon at half-past ten o'clock.

At the Bleck or street Universalist church, the Rev. S. L. Briggs, paster of the Church of the Messiah, Philadelphia, will preach this morning and evening.

Frederic L. H. Willis will beture on the Spiritualism of All the Ages, this norming and evening, at Clinton Hell. Subjects—"The Ancient Jews;" "Early Christian-14y."

At the People's Meeting, at 187 Remembers which the service of the People's Meeting, at 187 Remembers which the service of the service of the People's Meeting, at 187 Remembers which the service of the service of the People's Meeting, at 187 Remembers which the service of the service of the People's Meeting, at 187 Remembers which the service of the

The second lecture on "Truth for the Times—Priest-hood and Ministry," will be delivered this afternoon, as half-past three o'clock, in the University Buildings, Wash-ing on square. Subject—"All Believers Ministers of Christ." The Gospel of salvation by the blood of Christ will be presched to the unconverted. Mrs. Cors L. V. Hatch will speak this afternoos at three and evening at half-past seves o clock, in Brooklyn.

all Saints Protestant Episcopal church, corner of Honry and Scammol streets, services at bail-past ten A. M. and half-past sevon P. M. The Rev. John Giertow will are-ch in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. S. H. Weston, of Trinity parish, in the evening.
"The Gift of Healing," in the Church of Christ to-day

Dr. W Reynoldson will preach from the text 2d Kings, chapter 5, 11th verse, at Union Hall, Broadway and Iwen by third street, at half-past seven P. M. At Cooper Insti-tute, room twenty-four, eight to ten, two to four.

penicar on twenty-four, eight to ten, two four.

Dedicar on of Sr. Michael's Church.

The Very Reverend Father Starrs, Administrator of the Archidecese of New York, will dedicate St. Michael's (new) church, Rev. Father Donnelly, pastor, situated in West Thirty second street, to-day. The ceremonial will be conducted with all the selemnity and splendor prescribed by the Roman ritual. Father Starrs will be assested by the reviewed clergy of the city, chanters, the ch irr of the church, &c. The services will commence at eleven o'clock A. M. Eov. B. J. McQuaid, President of Seton Hall College, New Jersey, will preach a sermon in the new church, after Solemn Vesuers, at half-past seven o'clock P. M. St. Michael's church, standing in a commanding position, as all churches delicated to that saint do, is not only a meanment to the west side of the city Every ticket for the dedication of the temple will, it is certain, be disposed o' and the connergation of the tentire procession of the untiring zeal with which Rev. Father Donnelly has carried the work to completion.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

General Grant's Visit to the Extrem Front-More Rain.

MR. FINLEY ANDERSON'S DESPATOR. HRADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAG, April 9, 1864 Lieutenant General Grant made a flying visit yesterday to the extreme front of the lines of the Army of the Poto mac. He went on a personal reconnoissance. Early in the morning he left his beauquariers, accompanied by a few staff officers and the general officer whose infantry troops occupied that portion of the picket line which he visited First s opping at one of the railroad stations, where the regiments and their quarters, with the appearance of both of which he was highly gratified. Proceeding to the signal station in charge Licetenant Fuller, on one of the commanding mountains no took a lock at the rebels on the south side of the Rapi den, beerving the progress of the defensive operation There he proceeded along the picket lines, and returned to his beadquarters in the evening.
Rain has been falling fast all day. The streams are

will considerably swellen and the reads in only a tolera-

There is nothing further of interest to communicate.

Preparations for the Spring Campaign. The following is a synopsis of General Orders No. 17, is ued on the 7th inst. from the headquarters of the Arm

this army may be expected to resume active operation cores and other independent commanders will cause pub lie and private property, for which transportation is sol urnished by existing orders, to be sent to the rear with

as little delay as practicable.

Second—All sutters and their employes will leave this army by the 16th inst., and should sutlers be found with the army after that date, their goods will be confiscated for the benefit of the hospitals, and their employes be

Paragraph third provides, that after the 16th inst. no citizen shall be allowed to remain with the army excep-Christian Commissions, and registered newspaper con

Paragraph five revokes the authority beretofore dele gated to corps commanders to grant furloughs and leaves of absence, excest in the case of re-enlisted voterans an with this exception no leaves or furloughs are to be granted, save in extreme cases, until further orders.

Paragraph six requires corps and other indepe unders to send in a list showing the names and re giments of officers and men doing duty in their command wriments. These lists must also show the circumstance under which such officers and men have been detain

Paragraph seven requires that all officers and me doing duty in other corps than their own shall be re turned to their regiments, aids-de-camp to general offi cers and men on duty with batteries excepted

Effect of the Consolidation of the Army Corps.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1864 The dissatisfaction occasioned among officers of the Army of the Potemac, by the consolidation of their corpo with other organizations is rapidly decreasing, although the men still manifest much jealousy. A few days ago a large number of the Third corps, now consolidated with the Second, appeared on review with their old badge on their caps, as usual, but with the Second corps badge attached to the seat of similar character have in a few instances led to some pitterness between the several commands; but the re newal of active operations will, it is believed, correct th ing them on barrels, with a large pasteboard crescent. "The Badge of the Eleventh Corps," suspended from their

NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

Fight near Snyder's Bluff, on the Ya o-The Rebels Repulsed by a Colored Regiment, &c.

MEMPHIS, April 6, 1864. Vicksburg advices of the 3d inst. say that the rebel attacked Brooks' plantation at two o'clock on Friday morning. The plantation is situated seven miles above Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo river, and is one of the largest in the State. It had extensive cotton works and spiendid buildings, all of which were destroyed On

egro and four children were burned in the buildings The First Massachusetts cavalry (colored), six hundred strong, quartered near the plantation, maintained a fight with the rebess until eight o'clock in the morning, when they charged and repulsed the enemy numbering fifteen

Our loss was sixteen killed. The rebel loss is unknown but ten killed and wounded were left in our bands. The plantation had been leased by the government, and was being extensively worked by the lessee.

City Intelligence.

About nine o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the building No. 7 Cedar street in the premises of John Draper, cotton sampler. At time four girls and one man were at work on the floor ssuing from a pile of cotton at the end of the roo fiames spread so rapidly that a girl named Mary Riley was unable to get down stairs, and in her fright she imped from the fourth story window to the sidewalk

jumped from the fourth story window to the sidewalk. She was picked up by the police and taken to the New York Hespital, when it was found that both her legs were broken and her person otherwise seriously injured.

The firemen were promptly at the premises, but did not succeed in extinguishing the fire until the fourth floor, attic and roof of the building were entirely destroyed.

Mr. Draper estimates his less at about \$4,000; insured for \$7,400, in the following insurance companies, viz.—
\$4. Mark's.

\$2,000
Pacific.

1,000
Park

1,600
Corn Exchange.

2,800

water insured for 30,500 in the Aings County, North Western and Bowery Insurance companies.

Hoag & Hampson, dealers in machinery, No. 96 Maiden lane, have sustained some damage by water; insured for \$2,500 in the Mechanica's and Trader's, and \$3,500 in the American Insurance Company.

Light IN BROOKLIN:—The lecture on the "Irish in Exile," which was delivered with such unqualified success by Mr. W. P. Lyone, in Irving Hall, a few weeks ago, will be repeated in the Athensoum, Brocklyn, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., by that gentleman, at the special request of many eminent citizens of Brooklyn. The lec-

quest of many eminest citizens of Brooklyn. The lec-ture is comprehensive in its grasp of the subject, which is a very fruitful one, following as it does the fortunes of the Irian people "in exile" throughout many lands, wherever they have made their mark in history. We have no doubt that the lecture of Mr. Lyons will receive support in Procklyn equal to that which it achieved in New Yerk. The Knights of St. Patrick, of which the learned lecturer in President, will, we understand, be present in large numbers.

Ball. OF THE SCOPP REGERRY — The galiant old Second

regiment New York State Militia, now the Eighty second Veteran Volunteers, will give a ball at the Apollo Rooms on the 18th inst. By an advertisement in a other co unnithe many friends of this heroic corps may accretain where tickets can be produced.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Exciting Debate in the House of Representatives.

Resolution to Expel Mr. Long, of Ohio, for Disloyalty.

Endorsement of Long's Sentiments by Fernando Wood.

Startling Treasonable Speech of Mr. Harris, of Maryland.

The War Democrats Save Harris from Expulsion but Agree to a Vote of Censure,

&c.,

IMPORTANT AND EXCITING PROCEEDINGS OF THE This has been the most exciting day in the House that has been witnessed since the commencement of the war. The Speaker called Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, to the chair, and offered a resolution for the expulsion of Alex ander Long, of Obio, for the secession speech delivered by bim is Committee of the Whole yesterday, as in contra-vention of his duties as a loyal citizen and his oath as a member of Congress, giving aid and comfors to the rebels

in arms against the government.

This led to a most exciting debate, which continued for the galleries, was larger than for several weeks past, and the most intense interest was exhibited in the matter by

Most of the democratic members who took part in the debate, while disclaiming the endorsement of the sentiments expressed by Mr. Long, contended that no member was properly liable to expulsion for any thing spoken in ments of the speech, and said if the House expelled the gentlem in from Ohio they could expel him also.

The principal feature of the debate, however, was the extraordinary speech of Mr. Harris, of Maryland, who went as much beyond what Mr. Long had said as that perctofore indused in by Mr. Harris during the presen session. So outrageous did be become in his denunciations of the loyal people of the United States, and of the effort which have been and are making for the suppression of the rebellion, and in his defence of the rebels and aspira tions for their success, that he was called to order and permission refused him to proceed with his blasphemou

By upanimous consent the consideration of the resolu ution was finally postponed until two o'clock on Monday Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, then introduced a resolu tion for the expulsion of Mr. Harris, which was not can gainst it there was not a two-thirds vote in its favor.

A resolution censuring Mr. Harris, introduced by Mr chenck, of Onio, was passed, only eighteen voting in the egative. The votes of Cox, Odell, Ward, Ganson and others

who claim to be war demograts, against the resolution of expulsion, excited surprise. They thus placed them the country in full fellowship with these shining lights of the rebel sympathizers—as really in effect endorsing them and committing the democratic party to such policy as will justify the charge that they are not heartily opposed to rebel recognition. Most of them, however. promptly seized the opportunity to vote in favor of the resolution of censure. It is plain that if the resolution of expulsion had included the whole of Harris' speech it uld have received a two thirds vote.

The republican leaders are highly satisfied the result of the day's work, and say that it will destroy the small remnant of the once great and powerful democratic party. They are already talk ing of issuing the speeches of Long, Harris and Wood as campaign documents for the ensuing Presidential elec-

Both parties are anxious that there shall be a full at-

It is said that a number of democratic members of the House met this morning, in an informal caucus, and deermined to repudiate the rebei sympathizing sen expressed by Mr. Long, of Ohio, and authorized Mr. Cox o make the repudiation in the House.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

PIRAT SESSION. House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1864.

THE REPULBION OF MR. LONG. The SPEARRE. [Mr. COLFAX. (rep.) of Ind.], called Mr. Rollins, of New Hamp-hire, to the chair, and rising to a question of privilege, offered the following preamble and

question of privilege, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, on the 8th day of April, 1864, when the House of Representative was in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Alexander Long, a representative in Congress from the Second district of Ohio, declared himself in favor of recognizing the independent nationanty of the accalled confederacy now in arms agrinst the Union; and whereas, the said so-called confederacy thus sought to be recognized and established on the ruins of a dissolved of destroyed Union has, as its chief others, evil and military, those who have added perjury to their treason, and who seek to obtain success for their particidal efforts by the killing of the loyal saidiers of the nation who are seeking to save it from destruction; and whereas, the outh required of all members, and taken by the said Alexander Long on the first day of the present Congress, declares that he has voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That Alexander Long, a Representative from the Second district of Onio, having, on the Sth of April, 1864, declared himself in favor of recognizing the independence and nationality of the so-called confederacy now in arms against the Union, and thereby giving aid, countenance and enouragement to persons engaged in armed bostility to the United States, is hereby expelled.

Mr. Corrax said that he had pondered upon his duty,

Mr. Colfax said that he had pendered upon his duty

and felt that he had a double obligation resting upon

him—one as the presiding officer, to administer the duties of the Chair and the rules impartially, and the other as a Representative from the Ninth district of Indiana, ioned to speak, act and vote for his constituents many of whom are in the tented field, and exposing their lives for the safety and perpetuity of the country. He owed it to the women and children in his district, whose natura protectors were stricken down by the bloody hand of treeson, and whose bousehold has thus been bereft. He had no personal unfriendliness towards the gestleman from Ohio. Their relations had always been pleasant. He (Mr. Cofrax) believed in the "freedom of speech." and nothing would have prompted him to the present course excepting the utterances of the gestleman (Mr. Long), that, in so many words, he was in favor of recognizing this so called confederacy and its independence, and by such recognition admitting it as one of the family of nations. And now, when the Confederate fing was here heldly unfurled, and aid and comfort was given to the enemy by the gentleman (Mr. Long), notwithstanding his oath of office, he (Mr. Cofrax) feit it his duty to offer this resolution, and called upon the Houne to pass their histograms tunon it. He had offered the resolution, not as when the Confederate flag was here beldly unfurled, and aid and comfort was given to the enemy by the gentleman (Mr. Long), notwithstanding his oath of office, he (Mr. Colfax) feit it his duty to offer this resolution, and called upon the House to pass their judgment upon it. He had offered the recolution, not as the result of consultation, but on his own responsibility. He (Mr. Colfax) said deliberately that his (Mr. Long's) avoval could not be passed over in silence. If such remarks, giving "aid and confort to the enemy" are suffered to go unrebuked, why ought we to ask our solders to peril their lives for the Union? When destruction is thus openly advocated on this floor, we should cease to school deservers, for they have not repudiated their obligations may more flagrantly—certainly less influentially. Complain not if foreign governments recognize the rebeil government, if you passed the declaration of the gentleman (Mr. Long) in silence. If any gentleman of the gentleman (Mr. Long) is silence. If any gentleman of the gentleman who had advocated the recognition of the Confederate flag and government—designed to ofter a resolution of this character, he (Mr. Colfax) would give way to him. History is writing down an her coduring tablets the events of every causing our. He (Mr. Colfax) fax) doubted not that the least of the first of the confederate of the confederate of the first of the confederate of the confederate of the first of the confederate of the confederate of the confederate of long term and another for a long term and another for a long term and another for the confederate of the first of the confederate of

from Ohio has in this hall, and this he did in your presence unrebucked.

Mr. Cox. (opp.) of Ohio, said that this resolution to expel a member of the House called for more than usual gravity. He was not in the House whoen his colleague (Mr. Long) made his remarks; but he (Mr. Cox) was informed by members around him that they would bear the interpretation put upon them. Had he (Mr. Cox) been in his seat yesterday, he should have disavowed, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, any remarks looking to the recognition of the rebellion as crystalized at Richmond. He did not know a single member of the Ohio delegation, excepting his colleague (Mr. Long), who was willing to recognize the Confederate government. He spoke of this because of the attempt to make partisan capital by those on the other side. He (Mr. Cox) believed that his colleague at the time spoke only his own sentiments, and not those of his party. Recently there was a Democratic State Convention in Ohio, representing 145,000 yetes, and in the that convention in continuent like that of his colleague

all in connection with the African question.

Mr. Washingers had he would leave that to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Cox said he would not submit to any further frivolous interruptions, and then referred to the resolutions introduced into the last Cougress by Representative Conway, of Kansas, in favor of recognizing the Southern confederacy, Where then was the sensative gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Coffax) that he did not come forward with a resolution of expulsion. He would sak the Speaker (Mr. Coffax) to respond to the question. The Speaker deciares that he is for free speech. Why, then, does he pursue my collegue (Mr. Long) for uttering his sentiments, while he (the Speaker) refrains from expelling a inan in his (Mr. Coffax's) own ranks for doing the same thing? I yield to the Speaker to answer the question.

(the Speaker) refrains from expelling a man in his (Mr. Colfax's) own ranks for doing the same thing? I yield to the Speaker to answer the question.

Mr. Colfax's replied:—The Representative from Indiana claims the floor when he chooses, and declines speaking within the gentleman's (Mr. Cox's) speech.

Mr. Cox.—The gentleman is distinguished for prudence as well as for asgacity.

Some one here asked Mr. Cox whether he thought Mr. Conway, of Kansas, should have been expelled for offering the resolutions that he (Mr. Conway) did?

Mr. Cox resuondes that he (Mr. Conway) did?

Mr. Cox resuondes that he did not thick that Mr. Conway should be expelled any more than Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, should for his speech in favor of regarding the Southern confederacy as a de facto government—as an independent nation. His colleague (Mr. Garfield) had taken the same ground as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), and now he (Mr. Garfield) was is favor of expelling a member of the House entertaining the same views as himself.

Mr. Garriette, (eep.) of Ohio, said that he took the most decided ground against the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), that the South are now a foreign people. In his sueech he (Mr. Garfield) remarked that they were in the Union: that in putting-down this rebellion we must be governed by the laws of war as if they were a foreign nation, but not thereby admitting them to be a foreign nation, but not thereby admitting them.

Mr. Cox.—Bo you hold the doctrine that the Southern

Bir. THAYER, (rep.) of Pa., suggested that his colleague (Mr. Stovens) was not in his seat, being detained therefrom by sickness.

Mr. Cox replied that the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) were printed, and were as well known as if he (Mr. Stevens) were present. Mr. Cox then referred to the remarks of the Hen Benjamin Stanton, formerly a member of the House, who said, as the commoncement of the rebellon, that if the rebells sustained themselves for a year or two, and nothing has a war of subjugation could bring them back, he (Mr. Stanton) would be disposed to recentive their independence. Did his colleague (Mr. Garfield) vote for Mr. Stanton as Lieutenant Governor of Ohio?

Mr. Garrient replied that he did not vote for shaft gentleman or for any stoket. If he had been in Ohio at the time he should have voted for Mr. Stanton. His (Mr. Garfield's) only excuse for not doing so was not being in the State when the election took place. There were many men on both sides of the political question in the beginning of the war who felt it to be their duty to let the State when the election took place. There were many men on both sides of the political question is the beginning of the war who felt it to be their duty to let the State when the plet in the beginning of the war who felt it to be their duty to let the Southern people alone for a time, honing that reason might return to them by delay Othera said we cannot let them alone and to this class belonged the patriots on both sides. But now, when the people are dotermined, after three years have gone by, and when we are emerging from the rubbt into the daylight of victory, to throw up the contest would be treason.

Mr. Cox replied that he had only asked an answer to

would overlesp the constitution of his countries of the constitution of his countries. When you talk of tree on Union without it. When you talk of tree on same breath are willing to overlesp and break constitution, you are the traitor, if there is a this House.

this House.

Mr. Gar-man said his colleague (Mr. Cox) was missepresenting him as to "everleaping the constitution."
He (Mr. Gardeid) would say, once for all, that he never
uttered such a sentiment what he remarked was the
when asked whether, under any circumstances,
he would override the constitution he said this, and this
only—that he trusted the constitution was ample to put
down the rebellion, and its powers were sufficiently chpacious for that purpose, and therefore there we me
need to override the constitution, but if the time ever
came when the constitution was not found sufficient—and need to overrise the sconstitution, but it the time even came when the constitution, was not found sufficient—and he looked upon it as impossible that the supposition could be true—he would say, as the American people are greater than the constitution, and the sation mighties than that instrument, we have a sacred right to save the creators of the constitution.

Mr. Cox said that he had been informed by gentlemes around him that his college did not state the question

Mr. Cox said that he had been informed by gentlemes around him that his colleage did not state the question yesterday as he stated it to day. The gentleman (Mr. Garlield) was reported in the Chronicle as saying he would resort to "any element of destruction, and fling the constitution to the winds," rather than lose his country. There was nothing here said about any impossibility in the future. Mr. Cox next quicked from Senator Wade to show that the gentleman favored a separation of the States.

Mr. GAREMED read the opinion of Thomas Jefferson that the "law of necessity" might be resorted to for the purpose of saving the country when all other means had failed

failed
Mr. Cox said that placed the gentleman (Mr. Garfield) in the campaign with Mr. Long. Mr. Cox then said that Horace Greeley, in March, 1861, declared that if the cotton States chose to form an independent nation they had the right to do so. He (Mr. Cox) would ask the gentleman (Mr. Garfield) whether he agreed with Horace Greeley?

Mr. Garfield | Mr. Cox | Mr

Mr. GARFIELD 1 1 that he had not the pleasure of hear-

thing that may be sid when it is not on our side. The
declaration of Hornes Greeley is to the following effect:—
We have repealedly said, and once more announce, that
the great principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration that governments derive their just powers from the
consent of the people are sound and just, and if the cetter
consent of the people are sound and just, and if the cetter
have the right to do so.

Mr. Garrieno said that he would answer after his colleague had finished his steech.

Mr. Cox—You all stwear by the Tribune, but are so very
sensitive when the democrats look in the same direction.
He need not ask his colleague (Mr. Garfield) whether he
voted for Mr. Lincoln's was printed expressly for circulation, in which
he said that the people have a right to rise and shake off
the existing government, and that any portion of a
people can revolutionize and set up their independence. He then alluded to the Speaker as
descending from his high position to the floor
announced by President Lincoln's You will, continued
Mr. Cox, lose no dignity by answering the question. We
will look upon you with pride and pleasers if you will be
no condescending as to answer.

Mr. Cox, lose no descend from a high position. I speak
the gentleman (Mr. Cox), I would say, when I appear an
the floor I do not descend from a high position. I speak
for my constituents, and that is the highest place a man
can hold. I am the representative of fifteer thousand
votors.

Mr. Cox said that he did not speak of the gentleman (Mr. Cox) is would say, when I appear
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for my constituents, and that is the highest place a man can hold. I am the representative of fifteer thousand votors.

Mr. Cox said that he did not speak of the gentleman's (Mr. Colfax's) personal character. He admired him tee much for his fairness. He never heard a word of represent against him. But when the Speaker of the House comes down to the floor to engineer a resolution through he ought to take the consequences.

Mr. Cox would say, in reply to the traitorous sentiments of Mr. Lincoln, that he (Mr. Cox) was opposed to secossion and revolution, excepting in pursuance of the constitution. This was the position of the gentlemen on his side of the house. But Mr. Lincoln was elevated to the Presidency by a lawlest array, who knew that he (Mr. Lincoln) was in favor of revelution and seconsion, and was an advocate of any party setting up for themselves when they chose to do so. He (Mr. Cox) never agreed to the policy of his former colleague. Tr. Vallendigham, because he thought it hispracticable Mr. Cox then read an extract from a speculately mate by Mr. Julian, because he thought it hispracticable in the coll. Why did not some one more to example the country? Mr. Cox mail to Mr. Julian, In favor of "breeking down the constitution to save the country?"

Mr. JCLEAK, (rep.) of Ind., replied that he had explicitly said that he naw no recessity for treading down the countribution to suppress the rebellien.

Mr. Cox—II a necessity existed, would you be in favor of 12.

blast the power of the robellion forever by the strong hand of war.

Mr. Cor (continuing) said, that he regreted the Union as bound up in the constitution, and the breaking down